We are requested to give notice, that a general Meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover County, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on TUESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1854-being Tuesday ago-that the number of papers which have per- Roe should have the largest or the smallest spoonof County Court week-for the purpose of sending Delegates to the State Convention, for the nomination of a Democratic Candidate for Governor. It will also devolve upon the meeting to consider the organization of the party in this County, with reference to the August elections for Governor and Members of the Legislature.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as it is important that the whole matter should fully and fairly port. We hope that this "dark age" in the histo- souri, and north of the Missouri compromise line, be considered and decided upon

January 6, 1854.

The Battle of New Orleans. Yesterday, the 8th of January, was an anniversary ever memorable in the history of the countrybeing that of Jackson's victory over the British at New Orleans. Considering the relative numbers and state of preparation of the two armies, the defence of New Orleans by General Jackson, ranks among the very greatest and most important events in the history of the country. With not more, and perhaps less, than six thousand troops, chiefly undisciplined militia, behind the most hastily constructed and inefficient entrenchments, Gen. Jackson repulsed and defeated fourteen thousand of Wellington's peninsular veterans, under General Sir Edward Packenham. The British loss was about two thousand killed and wounded, all of whom they left on the field of battle upon their precipitate retreat to their ships. The American loss was very small, some seven killed and six wounded

Although a treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, some fifteen days before the battle, still that fact was not known at the time of its being fought, nor for a very considerable time afterwards - at least six weeks. The repulse of the British saved New Orleans from plunder by an army whose motto was "beauty and booty," as well as the whole South-West, from the imminent danger of a servile insurrection, with all its untold and unimaginable horrors. And although it could not have had any effect in modifying the provisions of the treaty already negotiated, and in which the British government made no abandonment of the right of search, claimed by them, and the insolent exercise of which towards American vessels mainly provoked the war; still there can be no doubt that the respect it enforced for the prowess of the American arms, has had more effect in restraining British insolence upon this and other points, where a different course might lead to the renewal of hostilities that all the parchment and red tape contracts

It turns out, as testified to by General Jackson himself, that the popular notion about cotton bales being used as breatworks in this instance, is a mistake. There was not a bale of cotton on the ground. Some bags of sand there were, but very few. The principal works were composed of two parallel fences, the space between them being filled in with earth; and even this was not completed-a part being only a single fence, and no filling in; but this was at the point least likely to be assailed.

We do not remember on what day of the week the battle was fought, but we question much if there would have been any postponing until Monday on account of the sacredness of the Sabbath. The work of killing is seldom postponed for any consid-

The anniversary will be celebrated to-day in a good many of the larger cities. It should not be joining in the pursuit. The Turks lost one thouforgotten. On the last anniversary, Clark Mills' bronze Equestrian Statue of Jackson, was inaugurated in Washington City, and an eloquent oration delivered by Senator Douglas. We have looked at this statue of Mills' frequently, from all points of view, and we cannot reconcile it to ourselves that the best attitude in which to present the stern, collected old Roman to posterity, is charging about on a cavorting horse, rearing up on his hind legs, like a turnout at a militia muster. Not so did he sit at New Orleans; nor did any such display crush the U. S. Bank. Calmness, dignity and cool decision should characterize any statue worthy of Jackson; all prancing or rearing is abominable

Daily Journal, 9th inst.

We have received some communications on the subject of the Gas, and the rate at which it is supplied by the Company to consumers, the writers of vass for Governor. Mr. Reid is an able lawyer, a which find fault with the present prices as being too to the expense of lighting with camphine.

For various reasons, we have thought it best not to publish anything upon this subject at present, but the chief one has been the very limited experience which either the Company or the citizens have paper, of Whig politics, exhibits considerable tact had in the practical working of the matter. The company have not had sufficient time to see the exact notch to which they can reduce the price of Gas learned the most economical mode of using the mington. light. It would appear that the price-\$7 per thou-Augusta and Columbia for Rosin Gas.

circumstances, can be produced as cheap from Gas Rubber pad, or cushion, made to fit on the lower since in Philidelphia, where the rates of Gas are ing round the arm. It will save the coat-sleeve cerdemonstrated the fact that the same amount of light | those who write steadily for a long time. could be produced from camphine for some 20 per | SMALL Pox IN DUPLIN.—It is to be ho; ed that the cent. less than from Gas. The greater conve- reports of the ravages of small pox in our sister nience, cleanness, absence of trouble, and freedom county are very greatly exaggerated. The last refrom accidents must commend Gas, and not its great- port is that eleven persons had died, all white, but er or even equal cheapness.

have learned that, at a meeting held last night, the reported, is Mr. Jarman, late C. C. Clerk of Duplin. Directors of the Company, in consideration of the The first case where the disease broke out was that excitement which seems to exist upon the subject, of Mr. James Grady, Postmaster at Albertson's, who and from a desire to give public satisfaction, re- had been out to Savannah, whence he no doubt duced the price of Gas to \$6 per thousand, although brought it; from him it spread to several of his friends \$7 is the universal rate in Southern cities and towns, and relations, some of whom are reported dead. The where Rosin Gas is used. The reduction is made mail route through that part of Duplin is suspended son, delivered befor the Alumni Association of the purely from the motives stated above, for their ex- at present. perience in the working of the business has not yet been sufficient to show them that Rosin Gas can be profitably sold below the usual rate-\$7.

Daily Journal, 11th inst.

Snow .- It tried to snow here last Sunday, but after a feeble attempt gave it up in dispair. The cars, which got in about noon had two or three inches of snow is otherwise good and staunch. on their roofs, which showed that there was some snow up the road. Merciful Moses! didn't it freeze West, have arrived at New York with a million and we fully concur. Indeed, highly as we had heard last night? Didn't the old bachelors catch it? wern't three quarters in gold. their toes cold? Served them right-they ought to have had better luck.

The steamer "Union," of the New York and search of the San Francisco.

The Perlis of Journalism.

We question if there is any business in our counthan five or six-have the same proprietors they had factionists in the world. it is to be a permanent "institution," instead of a of the eighth section of that act, as follows: series of mere experiments, and generally losing ones -- that the inducements may be sufficient to atexperience; -- for it is a great mistake to suppose that editing alone requires neither training nor preparation, so indispensable to every other occupation. One of the Bad Appointments:

That of George N. Sanders as Consul to London. Sanders, it will be remembered, got hold of the Democratic Review some two years since, and made it the organ of abuse against nearly everything in the party that was respectable from position or venerable and of the anomalous cant of "Young America."-In fact, the connection of Mr. Sanders with the Reriew tended to evil, and only evil-to disorganiza- the following clause: tion in the ranks of the Democratic party, and to a demoralization of the tone of public opinion generally. How Mr. Sanders came to be appointed Consul to London, we cannot pretend to say; but however it was effected, it was a bad appointment, and his subsequent as well as previous course has shown it. In London, he has chosen to step out of his official line of duty, to ally himself with all sorts of revolutionists and revolutionary schemes, while he has become the correspondent, over his own signature, of the New York Herald, and thus the abettor and advocate of every notion subversive of European governments, and destructive of our peaceatainly remove him; at any rate, the Senate will reject him, and the British government demand his

The North Carolina Statesman. issue of this paper, published at Raleigh, by EDWARD CANTWELL and W. WHITAKER, Esqrs., EDWARD CANTWELL. Esq., Editor. The semi-weekly will be commenced as soon as the Editor's arrangements can be completed. It is a very neatly printed sheet : with political views identical with those promulgated by Mr. Cantwell through the columns of the Free Press during the canvass in this district last summer, to which we need not now remark, that our own views have been, and are directly opposed upon the question of the public Lands. The price of the Statesman is \$2 for the weekly,-\$4 for the

Latest by the Canada. The reports of a bloody battle near Calafut are contradicted. Fort St. Nicholas, in Georgia, taken by the Turks from the Russians, has been re-taken by the Russians, the Turkish garrison having been to the Wilmot Proviso. The present President, a surprised and slaughtered, only 80 having escaped

ish Camp at Valee Doogee, in Armenia, but the listen to the senseless clamour raised against its best Turks defeated them, the people of the country friends? sand men. Russian loss not given.

There is a deficit in the Austrian budget of fifty millions of florins. A florin is about 46 cents, which makes the deficit for the year some twenty-three millions of dollars. How Austria can get along with a permanent deficit of this amount occurring every year, we can hardly see. She does not dare reduce her aimy, and she cannot keep it on foot at its present establishment without bankruptcy. The want of money is at the bottom of the anxiety for peace manifested by most of the European powers, none of whose accounts balance save those of England, and her debt is so great that she can't increase it to any is condensed and double distilled. In glancing our considerable extent without a revolution

A writer in the last Standard, over the signature of "A Democrat," presents the name of our friend David Reid, Esq., of Duplin, as a proper person to bear the Democratic Banner in the next canwell informed politician, and a gentleman of popular high, and, as they contend, out of all proportion manners, - and, at the same time, a mighty clever fellow, and sound on the Land Question.

The first number of the tri-weekly issue of the Raleigh Star, made its appearance on Saturday, and reached us Sunday. It is a neatly printed and industry in its getting up, costs four dollars in advance, and five dollars if payment be delayed six months. It is the only North Carolina paper puband yet save themselves; nor have the citizens yet lished as often as three times a week out of Wil- States, is creative of unequal, unjust and improper

SOMETHING NEW .- Mr. WHITAKER, Market street sand-is the same rate with that charged in Macon, has laid on our table "Goshon & Towers' Patent Arm Rest, or Penman's Assistant, for giving ease to It is a mistake to suppose that light, under any the hand in writing," being, in fact, an elastic India as from camphine. Experiments made some years side of the arm, and secured by an elastic strap go- ble portion of the public to the deletal Government. —a large and valualower than at any other point in the United States, tainly, and we think will give considerable ease to and legitimately entitled to her equal share of the and 300 had resigned.

this is merely rumor, as there is little or no commu-P. S .- Since the above remarks were penned, we nication with this infected district. Among those

THE REVENUE CUTTERS .- The new Revenue Cutters, including the James C. Dobbin, were, we understand, built by a contract entered into under the last, and not the present Administration. The Dobbin is not rotten, or useless, save in her spars. If we understood her commander, Capt. Sands, aright, she

week, very handsomely got up-61 cents.

Charleston Line, has been chartered to proceed in published by Gleason. It contains a great deal of to excellence on future occasions of a similar characreading matter.

The Nebraska Bill.

At various times we have taken occasion, when try in which the proportion of failure to success is speaking of the outery raised against the Adminisas great as in that of newspaper publishing. Few tration by disappointed office seekers, to remark that grass. commonly known as hay, because, according succeed in any degree worth naming; and the num- the real test of the soundness of the President or his ber of those who draw the larger prizes, or. in oth- Cabinet, or of their fitness to administer the Governer words, secure eminent success, is as small as of ment of the United States, was to be made upon their the drawers of capital prizes in a lottery. It is a substantive and substantial acts, upon their meas- his own, -in fact, when he shines, drying mud in the striking fact, that there is not a single paper in ex- ures and recommendations, and not upon the mo- gutters, and clothes upon lines. istence here, now, that was in existence ten years mentous question as to whether John Doe or Richard ished since that time is double as great as of those full of Government pap. The present long session and twisting in marvelous places, and always coming still living. Six have died; three survive. Very of Congress will develope more of the real character right plump into travelers' faces, taking the curl out of few of our papers throughout the State can date of men and things, and leave more impress for good ladies tresses, and otherwise disarranging their diessback ten years, and still fewer-not more, we think, or evil, than all the noisy diatribes of all the noisy

five years ago. For this, we might assign a good Opportunely, and as it were by express arrangemany reasons, but perhaps the whole would amount ment of some higher power, the test arises upon the made in accordance with the feminine constitution; to the same as the verdict of the Coroner's jury over bill creating the Territory of Nebraska, and provithe unknown man who "died for want of breath :" ding for its future admission into the Union as a in other words, they died for want of adequate sup- State. The Territory lies west of the State of Misry of the press of the State is about to cease-that and, indeed, appears to come under the provisions turn too cool, which will be unfavorable to the Con-

"In all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies tract talent, and retain it, until time gives tack and north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crime whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited : Provided, always. That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be out of sight during the gale. lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as atoresaid."

Judge Douglas, however, in framing the Territorifrom age; he made it the organ of Filibustierism al bill, copies into it the language of the compromise of 1850 in relation to the Territories then or-

> "When admitted as a State, the said Territory, tution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

It is not necessary to add, that the Abolitionists and Free Soilers are up in arms against what they denominate an overriding of the express provisions of the Missouri Compromise: nor that the Administration comes in for its full share of denunciation nor that this measure is characterized as one of the consequences of General Pierce's election; nor that it will, in fact, be supported by every friend of the the Navy Department yesterday: Administration and every legitimate influence which the President, as a co-ordinate branch of the legislative power, can give it.

We repeat, the President and his true friends, in both Houses, are pledged against anything like the Wilmot Proviso, in regard to any Territories or States hereafter to be admitted. They look upon We have received the first number of the weekly this as the true spirit and vital essence of the Compromise of 1850. Upon this issue the true distinction will be known between those who really intend to support the President and the spirit of the policy which brought him into power and those who do not. Executive influence or no Executive influence, there can be no doubt that General Pierce is deeply interested in the success of this bill, the first and the great trial of the efficiency of the last settlement .-With Free Soilers, as with other grumblers, he is willing to "take the responsibility." and the people will sustain him. Yesterday we published a pretty long article upon this subject from the Washington Union. In the present instance, the Union, beyond all question, speaks the language of the President.

Even Mr. Polk's firmness yielded in the matter of Oregon, and everybody knows that the policy proposed by General Taylor would have been equivalent Northern man, and Mr. Douglas, also a Northern man, boldly meet a responsibility from which even Five thousand Russian cavalry attacked the Turk- Southern Presidents draw back. Will the South

" Whereas."

The last Greensboro' Patriot brings the proceed ngs of a meeting of a portion of the Whigs of Guilford, held in Greensboro' on the 2d, at which meeting John A. Gilmer did submit to the consideration of the meeting, a "preamble and resolutions," in the which there are eight paragraphs beginning with "whereas," and fourteen "resolved." In fact, the Whigs of Guilford, and JOHN A. GILMER in particular, are plainly "resolved" fourteen times over, whereas" one-tenth the space would have done for all the sense in the matter; as for the nonsense, that eve over the first half dozen or dozen of "resolves," we notice the elegant and witty phrase "locofo co," as applied to the Democratic party, repeated some six imes. It seems to be rolled as a sweet morsel under the tongue of JOHN A. GILMER, and treasured in the heart of John A. GILMER, and patted on the

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Public Domain of the United States is the common property of all the States, purchased and procured by the common efforts and common treasure of those States, and in which each and all are fairly entitled to participate; and any appropriation of the public lands to particular States, for special and particular purposes in those discriminations in the use of a common fund; and, inasmuch as the precedent has been made and the practice recently obtained in the Congress of United States, of granting immense donations of public lands to particular States for purposes of improvement,-the State of North Carolina, who, in the spirit of generous patriotism and fraternal feeling ing to follow. ceded to the General Governmer t -a large and valuaprinciple of justice, equality and sound policy, fairly

This we need hardly remark, is precisely the same ground with that occupied by certain members of the Democratic party, or persons who, at least have been members of that party, and still seem to regard themselves as such. It is a plain party issue. It will be made against the party by its regular and avowed opponents; those who help forward this issue in company with these opponents, must understand the instice of that degree of public opinion which will class them with and treat them as opponents themselves.

DR DICKSON'S ADDRESS .- We are indebted to friend for a copy of the Address of Dr. James H. Dick-University of North Carolina, at the last Commencement. To say that we have read it with pleasnre, would very feebly express our estimate of its worth in beauty of diction, fluency of illustration, and aptness of quotation, there is everything in it to show the finished scholar, and in elevation of sentiment, everything that makes the Christian gentleman. Raleigh Register, 7th inst.

We received a copy of this address some time since, but in the press of other matters, were unable to read The steamships George Law and Star of the it until very recently. In all that the Register says And also from the same. The Flag of our Union, that we hope it will remain as a model and incentive The Weather.

We venture to say, that so gloomy a day is by no means suited to the successful cultivation of dried to the ancient proverb, the proper time to cure that cow and horse sustaining herb, is when the sun shows his face with a most peculiar and inimitable grace of

rain and wind wailed and spattered in spite, wheeling es, which was wrong in the wind, which shou'd be perlite to the fair sex, and grow mild at the sight of a - piece of calico, or such like "institution," when but against Bloomers and such like cattle, it is at liberty to wage a ferocious and most fugiferous battle.

We fear, that after the immense expenditure of electricity in the way of lightning, the atmosphere may cert of that renowned performer on the violin, known as OLE BULL .- Daily Journal, 12th inst.

The San Francisco.

The following is the despatch announcing the probable loss of this fine steamship :

HALIFAX, Jan. 5, 1854 .- A telegraphic despatch from Livrpool, N. S., dated yesterday, says,—the Maria Freeman, ar-ived here, reports that on the 26th December, in lat. 38 20, on. 69, fell in with the new American steamship San Francisco, with her decks swept, boats gone, and completely disabled. Could not render her any assistance, as she drifted

Lat. 38 20, lon. 69 is said to be about 300 miles East of Cape Henlopen and 260 E. S. E. of Sandy Hook. She had on board 8 companies of the 3d Regiment of U. S. Artillery. In the list of officers of the Regiment on board the San Francisco, we reganized. The Ne braska bill, as reported, contains gret to find the name of First Lieut S. L. Fremont, Regimental Quarter Master and acting Adjutant .--Mr. Fremont is well known here, where he has conor any portion of the same, shall be received into nections and many friends. It does not appear that the Union, with or without slavery, as their consti- his family accompanied him. Strong hopes are still cognises that right, and on that ground the issue is which was new, strongly built and ably officered.

P. S .-- On further examination, we are sorry to in the list of officers' families on board.

From the Washington Union 8th inst. Further in relation to the Steamer San Francisco The following telegraphic despatch was received at Boston, January 7, 1854.

The brig Napoleon, Captain Stout, arrived here this morning from Matanzas. Reports December 25th, latitude 38.04, longitude 69.30, fell in with steamship San Francisco, Captain Watkins, from New York for San Francisco, in distress-masts and all above deck gone-the sea making a fair breach over her. The captain stated she was making water fast, and requested me to lay by him, which I did. Next morning she was not seen. She drifted fast to eastward .-When we spoke to her there were about two hundred JNO. T. SMITH. Marine Telegraph.

Hon, J. C. Dobbin. We understand that the Secretary of the Navy has directed two energetic officers of the navy, Lieutenants Gansevoort and Boggs, to proceed in the Alabama, (the vessel chartered by the War Department for the purpose of rendering assistance to the San Francisco,) to afford such aid and advice as their experience and judgment may suggest

The Secretary has also directed the sloop of war Decatur, now fitting for sea at Boston, to proceed in the search, if, in the opinion of the commandant of

the vard, she can be of service. The steamer Alabama will leave New York this morning on her mission, in pursuance of the instructions of the Secretary of War. Since the above was in type, we learn that the Secretary of the Navy has directed the steamer North

Star, at New York, to be chartered, officered, and manned, and sent to the relief of the San Francisco. Boston, Jan. 7-3 o'clock, p. m.—The mate of the Napoleon says that the spray, and not the sea, broke over the San Francisco; that part of the hurricanehouse was standing forward, and the men were cut-

ting it away and throwing it overboard. Smoke was

ssuing from the galley. The captain of the Napo-

leon thought it safer on the steamer than on his own

vessel. The steamer was on the south edge of the gulf stream, drifting outward.

LATEST FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO. HALIFAX, Jan. 7-3 o'clock, p. m - the captain of the brig Maria, at Liverpool, reports, that when he saw the San Francisco, the engines were not working, he smokepipe was gone, and the heavy gale prevented him from rendering any assistance.

rrival of Steamer El Dorado .- 9 Days Later from

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6th - The steamship El Dorado, from Panama, arrived at this port to-day. The steamship Golden Gate had arrived at Panama, from San Francisco, with the mail from that place to the 16th of December.

The steamship George Law had left Aspinwall for

New York, with the mail and specie. The steamer Jonn L. Stephens, from Panama, arrived at San Francisco previous to the departure of

The San Francisco papers of the 16th have been received. The principal items of interest relate to Walker's fillibustering expedition. On the 3d of Decomber he made an excursion from San Diego, where back by JOHN A. GILMER. as the pet child of the he had arrived a few days previous to the capture of sparkling wit and amazing invention of John A. Gil. the Governor, to forage. He was attacked by the Mexicans and defeated with the loss of 12 to 14 men. He and the rest of his party fled, and were pursued After the seventh "whereas," comes the following by the Mexicans into a house at Eusenada, where, mised, but the character, reputation, and principles of at the latest accounts, they were beseiged by several hundred Mexicans, who had cut them off from their boats and prevented them from reaching the Caroline,

> The machinery and a part of the mails of the Winfield Scott were entirely lost. The ship had not yet

> The Pacific Railroad surveying expedition was busy in the South, and an elaborate report was expected. Owing to heavy rains the rivers were high. Min-

The barque Oneta sailed on the 13th with 250 filli busters and plenty of ammunition, the authorities making no efforts to stop her. Others were prepar-The British ship Jenny Lind was lost in going out

of the harbor on the 11th. Some difficulty had occurred in the fire department, The Machine Shop of one of the Railroad Compa-

nies at New York, was burned on the 9th. Eight or nine engines were burned Mississippi Senatorial Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9 .- A. G. Brown was nomi nated on Friday, U. S. Senator, from Mississippi, by a majority of two. Ex-Governor Foote departed the same day for California via New York. ENGLISH STAMP LAW IN MERCANTILE CORRESPON-

DENCE.-Under a recent decision of the English

Stamp Commissioners, the stamp law of 1815 is held to only allow the safe arrival of securities to be acknowledged as a fact, and that therefore, if the letter t becomes liable to duty, as a receipt, while, if it states that the amount of a credit advised has been virtually repeal the Missouri Compromise is one step paid, it becomes liable to Stamp duty. In practice, the London Times says, letters, acknowledging remittances, have always stated the appropriation of these ment of goods, he may acknowledge the receipts of fierce agitation. Let the country take notice that this the bills; but if he goes on to say that he has placed the amount of the bills to his correspondent's credit, his letter requires a stamp. So, likewise, if he acknowledges the advice of a credit on a banker, no stamp is due; but if he goes on to say that the cre-Dr. Dickson's Address spoken of, yet did a perusal dit has been honored and the money paid, this subagreeably disappointed us by exhibiting something jects the letter to duty as a receipt. It will, therefore, be seen that a large body of foreign merchants of such productions agreeably disappointed us by exhibiting something jects the letter to duty as a receipt. It will, thereat what work?" "Balancing the Ledger, sir?" must at once write their letters on receipt stamps, and also, that much of the correspondence of manufac-

From the Washington Union. The Nebraska Bill .- Abolitionism.

It will take nobody by surprise to know that the New York Tribune is down upon Judge Douglas' Nebraska bill with its usual fanatical bitterness. Any proposition which had for its object the permanent protection of the country against the slavery agitation would excite the hostility and provoke the assaults of that organ of abolitionism. The fact that it has come forward so promptly to denounce the measure of peace and compromise so ably presented by But this morning and a great part of last night, the Judge Douglas is conclusive that his proposition is regarded by abolitionists as a death-blow to their hope of making the slavery question available for future political excitement. The course of the Tribune more than ever confirms us in the importance which we attach to the Nebraska report and bill. In our judgment, the adoption of the principles of that bill by a united democratic vote would be hailed by the patriotic lovers of the Union throughout the country as the crowning act of our party. It would dispel the idle charge that our union at Baltimore was a mere emporary expedient to secure the spoils of office .t would vindicate and illustrate the purity and excellence of the motives and principles of the convention which harmonized and united upon the principles of the Baltimore platform. It would prove to every member of the democratic party that the union effected by that platform was intended to be permanent. It would remove from our ranks all pretext for internal strife and dissension in regard to the slavery question, and withdraw from our whig antagonists on the North-East River in Duplin county. There the only capital on which they now seek to give effi- have been many cases and several deaths from the ciency to their opposition.

against that clause in the Compromise, proposed to be take possession of some effects left by a relation who

inserted in the Nebraska bill, which says : any portion of the same, shall be received into the communicated the disease. Our accounts represent Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution the disease as spreading. Vaccination is very genmay prescribe at the time of their admission."

The great principle of submitting the question to the decision of the people, when they are prepared tion from the disease .- Fay. Carolinian, 7th inst for admission into the Union as a State, is here distinctly recognised. To this principle the Tribune objects, and denounces it as a base submission to the slave power. That journal would deny to the people the right of self-government-for that is the real purport of the new higher law set up by the Tribune. Against the exercise by the people of a State of this fundamental right abolition relies upon the ordinance of 1787. The bill of Judge Douglas distinctly reentertained of the ultimate safety of the Steamer, made up. But we have no disposition to enter into an argument on the question. What we desire is that the real issue shall be distinctly understood and properly appreciated. We would not avoid that issue, or find the name of Mrs. Fremont and three children seek to temporize with it. The democracy now have it in their power to drive the last nail into the coffin of abolitionism, and we trust that the opportunity will be neither shunned nor unnecessarily postponed. We wish to see the seal of reality impressed upon the covenant of union entered into at Baltimore. If the democratic party by that covenant has not forever proscribed and repudiated abolitionism, we care not sioners of Fayetteville, which resulted in the choice how soon we are undeceived. We have proclaimed of Warren Winslow, Esq, as Magistrate of Police the slavery agitation. We repose with unshaken confidence upon that conviction, and we are confirmed in it when we see the organ of the fanatical agitators assailing with mad ferocity a proposition which looks to the permanency of that repose on the slavery question which now reigns in the public mind. But we believe we can effect more by showing to our democratic readers the position of the Tribune, than by any argument of our own. We therefore republish

> what that journal says: " SLAVERY IN THE FIELD -An overt attempt is set on foot in Mr. Douglas's Nebraska bill to override the Missouri Compromise. The eighth section of the act admitting Missouri as a State is as follows:

"In all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this Creek, and having one white man by the name of act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crime whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid

"This plain and unequivocal declaration, that nei ther slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exst in our Northwest Territories, is unceremoniously hustled aside by Mr. Douglas, who makes the com promise measures of 1850 the scapegoat for his sin in

loing it. He says that : "A proper sense of patriotic duty enjoins upon your committee the propriety and necessity of a strict adherence to the principles, and even a literal adoption of the enactments of that adjustment in all their territorial bills, so far as the same are not locally in-

applicable. And hence he proceeds to incorporate the follow ng provision respecting Nebraska into his bill at th

"When admitted as a state, the said Territory, o any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

ly cower before every storm that threatens their opinions with popular condemnation, and make haste to trim their sails to catch the passing breeze of public favor. It is everywhere assumed among such that subjection to the slaveholding interest is now the only sure path to political honors and distinction. In the struggle of 1850, the great northern anti-slavery sentiment was inundated and overwhelmed in consequence of the succumbing temper and faithlessness of rotten leaders. With their own hands they destroyed the dykes and let the waters flow in and wash away the rich fruits of years. The Thirty-first Congress inaugurated the era of submission to slavery Since then everything has gone on swimmingly in this bundreds of our public men were also compromised his speech on the United States Bank in 1835, estimaby the same operation. There was a general de- ted the amount in the country at \$80,000,000; and bauch and demoralization throughout all political the Secretary of the Treasury, in his late report, rep which was anchored near. Several parties had gone circles, as was clearly manifested in the triumphant resented it at \$135,000,000, of which \$52,500,000 is run of Gen. Pierce. The demoralization continues .- held by banks, and \$24,000,000 by the government It is not to be expected, therefore, that we shall see, It is obvious that precious metals are derived from two for the present, in the acts of public men who place sources only, viz: from importation in exchange for success before principle, anything but unmanly sub- products of industry, and from mines. Up to the dismission to the demands of the slave power. If Gen- covery of California the United States mines had proeral Taylor had lived, and if the Wilmot Proviso doc- duced \$12,741,653. If now we take the estimate of trine had substantially triumphed, as it would have Mr. Crawford as accurate for the year 1820, the w done through the instrumentality of his policy rela- imports and exports since then up to June 20, 1853. tive to our Mexican acquisitions, then we should have have been as follows:

all run to the winning side. "But although anti-slavery is weak in political circles, it was never stronger with the masses of the California deposits at Mints, 1848 to 1854.....208,068.86 people. The great heart of the country is sound .-Thousands and millions of true men all over the North wait but the occasion for a practical demonstration of their power to show how firm is their attachment to the principles of freedom, and how deeply they scorn the shallow fools who have the impertinence to talk about ' crushing out' those principles. We expect to see slavery go on pressing and pushing the advantages it derived from the adjustment of 1850 till a reaction is created that will again convulse the country to its centre. Slavery is imperious, encroaching, truculent, belligerent. Its own conduct will thus ultimategoes on to say the amount has been placed to account, ly generate an explosive force that must blow it to atoms. This movement of Douglas to override and

the feet of slavery, we should see the same man

standing up firm and strong in behalf of the glorious

old ordinance of 1787. Freedom's battle was fought

and lost in 1850, and the cowards and traitors have

in this direction. "We denounce every attempt to remove the salutary restriction upon the introduction of slavery into remittances, and no such letters have ever been stamp- the Northwest, and above the line of 36 deg. 20 min., ed. Now, however, according to the law laid down below which the Missouri Compromise confines it, by the Commissioners, if a foreign merchant in Lon- whether insidious and hesitant, or open and flagrant, don receives from his correspondent on the Continent, a breach of solemn compact between the North and or in America, a remittance of bills against a shipconvulsion is not commenced on the side of freedom."

A merchant in this city suddenly entered his counting-house the other day, found one of his clerks rearing a large book in the air, with the end resting on his chin. "Why aint you at work, John?" he in-

THE HAPPIEST HUSBAND UNDER THE SUN .- Adam had one great advantage over all other married coup- fore he is compelled to take his seat with the same turers, who acknowledge remittances, must be on a les—an advantage which has been lost to us with silent dignity with which he arose. It is clear the House is unsuited to him and he to it."

Destructive Confiagration Burning of Metropol

Itan Hall and LaFarge Hotel. NEW YORK, Jan. 8 .- A fire broke out about 10 . clock this morning in the Metropolitan Hall which, in the space of two hours, that Magnificen building and the new marble fronted hotel, called the La Farge Hotel, were entirely destroyed. The hotel, which was not yet occupied, was probably the most costly in the city, having a large front on Broad way and extending back to Mercer street. The los is immense. Several other buildings on Broadway and Mercer streets were damged.

SECOND DISPACH. New York, Jan. 8 .- No buildings were burnt oth er than the La Farge House and Metropolitan Hall The roof of a frame building on Mercer street, was crushed in by the falling of the rear wall of the ho tel and several other buildings were scorched. Noth ing but the walls of the hotel were left-which were levelled by the firemen. The hotel was leased h Charles Waight-and furnished entire, and was have been opened in a few days. Nearly all the furniture was burnt or otherwise destroyed. The fire originated in the Metropolitan Hall, where Jul. lien was preparing for a grand dress ball.

The La Farge House was one amongst the most magnificent houses in the country, and cost over \$600,000. The loss by this fire is very heavy, and partially covered by insurance.

SMALL POX IN DUPLIN COUNTY .- We are pained to learn that the Small Pox has made its appearance disease. We learn that the first case of it was The denunciations of the Tribune are directed Mr. Grady who recently went to Savanah, Ga., had died of Small Pox. Contact with some article "When admitted as a State, the said Territory, or of clothing used by the deceased is supposed to have erally resorted to by the people of the neighborhood. and it is hoped in time to procure general exemp.

> John Brown was, on Thursday, brought before his Honor, R. M. Saunders, under a writ of Hubeas Con pus. Brown, it seems, was arrested in Sampson, recently, upon his confession of the murder of Milton Mathis, and was held to bail by Justice Holland in \$3000, and failing to find bail, was committed. grounded his application for his discharge upon the plea of insanity. The counsel for the prosecution submitted that, as the matter had already been in. vestigated, his Honor could only enquire as to wheth. er the bail was excessive; and that he could not hear exidence upon the sanity or insanity of the prisoner. Application refused. His Honor ordered him to be lodged in the Jail of Wake till Sampson Superior Court.

For the prosecution, J. G. McDugald. For the prisoner, C. G. Wright and Th. H. Holmes. Raleigh Statesman, 7th inst

MUNICIPAL ELECTION .-- On Monday last, an elec-

tion was held for Magistrate of Police and Commis-Ward No. 1. James Sundy. 2. Philemon Taylor.

3. Joseph Arey. 4. T. S. Lutterloh 5. A. A. McKethan. 6. Wm. McLaurin.

" 7. Wm. Warden. There were 223 votes polled--Mr. Winslow re ceived 165 for Mag. Police; for Commissioners, Mr. Sundy received 200, Taylor 115, Arey 114, Lutterloh 119, McKethan 219, McLaurin 108, Warden 122.—Carolinian.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER .- We are pained to learn that during the severe blow which took place on Friday night week, as a boat, belonging we hear to Samuel W. Chadwick, Esqr., of this place, was on her way down the river near the mouth of Slocumbs Henry Silverthorn and five negro men on board, she was capsized and all on board perished. One of the negro men we understand belonged to S. W. Chadwick, Esqr., one to Miss Margaret Lee, one to Mr. Bradford Gatlin and two to Mr. John Burney. The boat was seen the next morning bottom upwards in the middle of the river. We have not heard whether the bodies of any of those drowned have been found or not .- Newbern News 7th.

> From the United States Economist. Metalic Basis.

The quantity of metals in the country has been from time to time a matter of inquiry with the Treasury Department, and much pains has been bestowed upon the subject, but it is one fraught with difficul-

On the first settlement of the country the Indians were possessed of little or none of the precious metals, and currency was among the planters so scarce that for a long time commodities were used as a medium of exchange in different localities-tobacco is Virginia, as an instance. As the exports of the colonies increased, they obtained more or less of the metals in exchange; but the pernicious use of "bills of credit" by the colonies as a currency drove out the metals as fast as they arrived, and at the close of the revolution metalic currency hardly existed. The New England trade with the East Indies and the It is not to be expected of men who live for the Spanish Main brought in much Spanish coin, which sole purpose of enjoying official station that they shall was made by the government, a legal tender. The ever be manly, noble, or independent. They slavishcommerce with Europe during the wars of Napoleon brought much coin into the country, because the continental system of Bonaparte and the necessities of the English army in Spain caused payments for American produce to be made in coin : and in 1811 Mr. Gallatin estimated the amount in this country at \$30,000.

> 1843, by report to Congress..... 42,700,000 1834, by Treasury Report..... 55,000,000 Of the latter sum, \$35,000,000 was held by the

000. Since then, estimates have been made as followed

banks of the Union. The Hon. Daniel Webster, it seen the reverse of what we now see. Instead of In the country, 1820.........\$37,000,000 finding Mr. Douglas down on his marrow-bones at Imported to June 30, 1853........\$278,678,615

Exported 293,158,020 Excess export.... 14.480,450 Present amount in the country \$243,330,170

In circulation The arrival of immigrants into the United States from 1840 to January, 1854, have been 3,000,00 souls. If they brought into the country but \$5 aver age each, the amount would be \$15,000,000-making in all \$180,544,975; but the usual estimate is ver much larger than that, the supply of foreign coins Wall street being always large. Thus the whole a mount of specie imported into the United States for 1853, per official returns, was \$4,201,382, and the for eign coins exported from New York alone were to 000,000 for 1853. Further, included in the above sum of \$293,158,070 exports, are large sums of ingels transferred from California packets without going the Mint at all. The amount of coin that goes ou of the country unreported is small. Under all these circumstances the amount now here cannot be than \$200,000,000 in circulatian.

Col. Benton .- A correspondent of the St. Lo. Republican writes from Washington: "Col. Benton looks lost and humbled in the House. He comes ! of a morning, sits an hour or two, and then leaves As you may have seen, he has generally voted with He had made several efforts to obtain the floor, but his slow, solemn, dignified, Senatorial rising, is not fast enough for the House, and about twenty Speakers" have reached the ear of the Chair be